· DUTIES ON FOODS MAY BE REMOVED

Continued from Page One

that the benefits to be derived by the United States cannot be computed in this way at the present. The total value of articles now dutiable, which the United States proposes to make free under the agreement, is \$35,811,000, or 76.4 per cent of the total dutiable importations of Canada into the United States in the fiscal year 1910. The total value of articles now dutiable which Canada proposes to make free is, on the other hand, only \$21,265,000, which is 16.5 per cent of all the dutiable imports into Canada from the United States in the same year. The total amount of duties to be remitted by the United States under the agreement is 4,850,000, as compared with \$2,560,000 with Canada.

agreement is \$4.850,000, as compared with \$2,500,000 with Canada. The Canadian reductions on agricul-tural implements and manufactured artiare reflected, however, to the de-d advantage of the United States, in the figures on the total value of dutiable articles on which this government in-tends merely to make a reduction. The value of such articles is \$7,521,000, or only 14, per cent of the dutlable imports pass-ing into the United States from Canada in the fiscal yeor 1910. The total value of the dutlable articles on which Canada proposes to make reductions amounts to \$55,570,000 or 195, per cent of the dutlable proposes to make reductions amounts to \$25.870,000, or 19.5 per cent of the dutiable imports into Canada from the United States in 1910.

Living No Cheaper.

Naturally the greatest interest in the new agreement is centered in its possible effect upon the prices of foodstuffs in the United States. President Taft makes it United States. President Taft makes it plain that he does not expect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly reduce their cost to the people of this country. Canada's small surplus for export makes this unlikely. But Mr. Taft does hold out the hope that the opening of the American markets to Canadian grain and other foodstuffs will help to prevent speculative fluctuations.

opening of the American markets to canadian grain and other foodstuffs will help to prevent speculative fluctuations, and will steady local price movements. The agreement was received with mingled emotions in the House and Senate, and its fate at this time is uncertain. The New Englanders are disappointed with the agreement, and the greatest danger of opposition seems to be from that quarter. They contend that about the only reductions they have got in the agreement on their manufactured goods applies to watches and iron rods. Their cotton goods, woolens, and boots and thoes remain untouched. And the cod-fish—the sacred cod—that is something that the New Englanders apparently will not see violated. Senators Lodge and Crane, of Massachusetts, decline to comment upon the agreement, but Representative Gardner. Senator Lodge's sonin-law, came out with a statement against the agreement almost before the agreement had been read in Congress. creement had been read in Congress, e nearly wept over the idea of codfish-ing on the free list.

Republicans Differ Widely.

The Representatives in Congress from the Northwestern border States also are up in arms over the admission of Cana-dian wheat and grain free. Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, declared totive Tawney, of Minnesota, declared to-night that the agreement would arouse a storm of protest in the Northwest, and that it will throw all other administra-tion measures in the shade. Mr. Tawney doubted whether the proposed reciprocity legislation could be put through at this session. Other Representatives from the Northwest expressed similar opinions. Northwest expressed similar opinions

The Republican insurgents in the Mid-die West, notably Kansas, Nebraska, and lowa, seem to find the proposed agree-ment satisfactory, and apparently will support it, on the ground that it is a de-cided step toward putting the necessaries of life upon the free list

Democrata Like It.

The Democrats also are inclined to look favorably upon the proposed legislation Representative Underwood, of Alabama who will head the Ways and Mean Committee of the next House, which will revise the tariff, declared that the agree ment would tend to reduce the cost of living in this country, and at the same time would open up good markets for the United States in Canada. He was glad to see lumber on the free list, and he expressed the opir ion that other Democrats would support the agreement. The Democrats apparently welcome the proposed legislation as a move in the direction that they are to follow when they take up the revision of the tariff next winter. ment would tend to reduce the cost of

SPEAKER BYRD INJURED.

Thrown from Buggy When Horse Is Special to The Washington Herald.

Winchester, Va., Jan. 36.-Speaker Rich ard Evelyn Byrd, speaker of the Virginia legislature, and father of the Byrd liquor law, was hurled from a buggy on the hard surface of a turnpike road this afternoon while driving a spirited horse from Berryville, where he had been act-ing as attorney defending a case. The horse became frightened at an automo-blie. Mr. Byrd was badly cut, bruised, and it is feared, seriously injured. The he accompanied the speaker was

PRESIDENT TAFT'S MESSAGE ON THE CANADIAN TREATY

In my annual message of December 6, 910, I stated that the policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August 5 1999, had proved mutually beneficial and that it justified further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries. I also informed you that, by my direction, the Secretary of State had dispatched two representatives of the Department of State as special commissioners to Ottawa to confer with representatives of the Doginion government, that they were authorized to take steps to formulate a reciprocal trade agreement, and that the Ottawa conferences thus begun had been adjourned to be resumed in Washington. On the 7th of the present month two cabinet ministers came to Washington as representatives of the Dominion gov-

representatives of the Dominion gov ernment, and the conferences were conernment, and the conferences were con-tinued between them and the Secretary of State. The result of the negotiations was that on the 21st instant a reciprocal trade agreement was reached, the text of which is herewith transmitted with ac-companying correspondence and other data.

Long-standing Questions Settled,

One by one the controversies resulting from the uncertainties which attended the partition of British territory on the American continent at the close of the Revolution, and which were inevitable under the then conditions, have been liminated-some by arbitration and some

disputes, many of them extending through a century, need not now be reviewed. They related to the settlement of boundaries, the definition of rights of navigation, the interpretation of treaties, and many other subjects.

Through the friendly sentiments, the energetic enoris, and the broadly patriotic views of successive administrations, and especially of that of my finmediate predecessor, all these questions have been settled. The most acute related to the Atlantic fisheries, and this long-standing controversy, after amicable negotiation, was referred to The Hague tribunal. The judgment of that august international court has been accepted by the people of both countries and a satisfactory agreement in pursuance of the judgment las ended completely the controversy. has ended completely the controversy An equitable arrangement has recently een reached between our Interstate Commerce Commession and the similar ody in Canada in regard to through ody in Canada in regard to ates on the transportation lines between

Why Reciprocity Is Wise.

The path having been thus opened for he improvement of commercial relations, a reciprocal trade agreement is the logical sequence of all that has been accomplished in disposing of matters of a diplomatic and controversial character. The identity of interest of two peoples bution to the industrial advar-our own country by the mig-the boundary of the thrifty of indus-trious Canadians of English scotch, and French origin is now reptoy the move-ment of large numbers of our own sturdy farmers to the northwest of Canada, thus farmers to the northwest of Canada, thus giving their labor, their means, and their experience to the development of that section, with its agricultural possibilities. The guiding motive in seeking adjustment of trade relations between two countries so situated geographically should be to give play to productive forces as far as practicable, regardless of political boundaries. While equivalency should be sought in an arrangement of this character, an exact balance of financial gain is neither importative nor attainable. No yardstick can measure the benefits to the two peoples of this free commercial intercourse, and no trade agreement should be judged wholly by custom-house statistics.

A Farsighted Policy Necessary.

A Farsighted Policy Necessary. We have reached a stage in our own developmennt that calls for a statesmanlike and broad view of our future economic status and its requirements. We have drawn upon our natural reources in such a way as to invite attention to their necessary limit. This has properly aroused effort to conserve them. to avoid their waste, and to restrict their use to our necessities. We have so in-creased in population and in our consumption of food products and the other necessities of life, hitherto supplied largely from our own country, that unless we materially increase our production we can see before us a change in our economic position, from that of a country selling to the world food and natural products of the farm and forest, to one consuming and importing them. Excluding cotton, which is exceptional, a radical change is already shown in our exports in the falling off in the amount of our agricultural products sold abroad and a corresponding marked increase in our manufactures exported.

A farsighted policy requires that if we can charge our supply of natural rely from our own country, that unless we

character of the wage earner and trans portation to market differ but little from character of the wage earner and transportation to market differ but little from
those prevailing with us. The difference
is not greater than it is between different
States of our own country or between
different provinces of the Dominion of
Canada. Ought we not, then, to arrange a commercial agreement with
Canada, if we can, by which we shall
have direct access to her great supply
of natural products without an obstructing or prohibitory tariff? This is not a
violation of the protective principle, as
that has been authoritatively announced
by those who uphold it, because that
principle does not call for a tariff between this country and one whose conditions as to production, population, and
wages are so like ours, and when our
common boundary line of 3,000 miles in
itself must make a radical distinction
between our commercial treatment of

between our commercial treatment of Canada and of any other country.

In a Spirit of Concession. The Dominion has greatly prospered ligent people. They are coming to the parting of the ways. They must soon decide whether they are to regard them-selves as isolated permanently from our selves as isolated permanently from our markets by a perpetual wall or whether we are to be commercial friends. If we give them reason to take the former view, can we complain if they adopt methods denying access to certain of their natural resources except upon conditions quite unfavorable to us? A notable instance of such a possibility may be seen in the conditions surrounding the suply of pulp wood and the maufacture of print paper, for which we have made a conditional provision in the agreement, believed to be equitable. Should we not now, therefore, before their policy has become too cryatallized and fixed for change, meet them in a for change, meet them in a spirit of real concession, facilitate commerce between the two countries,

spirit of real concession, facilitate commerce between the two countries, and thus greatly increase the natural resources available to our people?

I do not wish to hold out the prospect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly and at once reduce their cost to the people of this country. Moreover, the present small amount of Canadian surplus for export as compared with that of our own production and consumption would make the reduction gradual. Excluding the element of transportation, the price of staple food products, especially of cereals, is much the same the world over, and the recent increase in price has been the result of a world-wide cause. But a source of supply as near as Canada would certainly help to prevent speculative fluctuations, would steady local price movements, and would postpone the effect of a further world increase in the price of leading commodities entering into the cost of living, if that be inevitable.

Additions to the Free List.

Additions to the Free List.

In the reciprocal trade agreement merous additions are made to the free list. These include not only food com-modities, such as cattle, fish, wheat, and other grains, fresh vegetables, fruits, and linked together by race, language, po-litical institutions, and geographical prox-imity offers the foundation. The contri-dustries. Free lumber we ought to have. By giving our people access to Canadian forests we shall reduce the consumption of our own, which, in the hands of com-paratively few owners, now have a value that requires the enlargemnt of our avail-able timber resources.

able timber resources.

Natural, and especially food, products being placed on the free list, the logical development of a policy of reciprocity in rates on secondary food products, or foodstuffs partly manufactured, is, where they cannot also be entirely exempted from duty, to lower the duties in accord with the exemption of the raw material from duty. This has been followed in the trade agreement which has been negotiated. As an example, wheat is made free and the rate on flour is equalized on a lower basis. In the same way, live animals being made free, the duties on fresh meats and on secondary meat products and on canned meats are substantially lowered. Fresh fruits and vegetables being placed on the free list, the duties on canned goods of these classes are reduced.

Labor Competition. Natural, and especially food, products

Labor Competition.

world. Both follow the policy of en-couraging the development of nome industries by protective duties within reasonable limits. This has made it difficult to extend the principle of reciprocal eased condition rates to many manufactured commodities, but after much negotiation and effort we have succeeded in doing so in various and learning to the succeeded in doing so in various and le

Important instances.

The benefit to our widespread agricultural implement industry from the reduction of Canadian duties in the agreement is clear. Similarly the new, widely distributed and expanding motor vehicle industry of the United States is given access to the Dominion market on advantageous terms.

Reasons for the Agreement.

My purpose in making a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada has been driver who accompanied the speaker was also badly brused.

Shechan Lacks Thirteen Votes.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25.—There was no choice to-day for United States Senator on the eighth joint ballot of the legislature. Sheehan failed of election by thirteen votes. Shepard, his nearest competitor, falled of election by eighty-five votes.

cial exchange between communities separated only by short distances will strikingly manifested itself. That the broadening of the sources of food supplies, that the opening of the timber resources of the Dominion to our needs, that the addition to the supingly manifested itself. That the broadening of the sources of food supplies, that the opening of the timber resources of the Dominion to our needs, that the addition to the supply of raw materials, will be limited to no particular section does not require demonstration. The same observation applies to the markets which the Dominion offers us in exchange. As an illustration, it has been found possible to obtain free entry enter into Canada for fresh fruits and vegetables—a matter of special value to the South and to the Pacific coast in disposing of their products in their season. It also has been practicable to obtain free entry for the cottonseed oil of the South—a most important product with a rapidly expanding consumption in the Dominion.

Canada's Foreign Trade.

Canado's Foreign Trade. The entire foreign trade of Canada the fiscal year 1910 was \$655,000,000. imports were \$276,000,000, and of this the United States contributed more than \$23,000,000. The reduction in the dutie mposed by Canada will largely increas this amount and give us even

imposed by Canada will larger share of her market than we now enjoy, great as that is.

The data accompanying the text of the trade agreement exhibit in detail the facts which are here set forth briefly and in outline ouly. They furnish full information on which the legislation recommended may be based. Action on the agreement submitted will not interfere with such revision of our own tariff on imports from all countries as Congress may decide to adopt.

Reciprocity with Canada must necessarily be chiefly confined in its effect on the cost of living to food and forest products. The question of the cost of clothing as affected by duty on textiles and their raw materials, so much mooted, is not within the scope of an agreement with Canada, because she raises comparatively few wool sheep, and her textile manufactures are unimportant.

What the Agreement Will De.

What the Agreement Will Do.

This trade agreeement, if entered into will cement the friendly with the Dominion which have resulted from the satisfactory settlement of the controversies that have lasted for a concontroversies that have lasted for a century, and further promote good feeling,
between kindred peoples. It will extend
the market for numerous products of the
United States among the inhabitants of
a prosperous neighboring country with
an increasing population and an increasing purchasing power. It will deepen and
widen the sources of food supply in contiguous territory, and will facilitate the
movement and distribution of these foodstuffs.

The geographical proximity, the closer

The geographical proximity, the closes relation of blood, common sympathies, and identical moral and social idea-furnish very real and striking reasons why this agreement ought to be viewed rom a high plane. Since becoming a nation, Canada has been our good neighbor, immediately contiguous across a wide continent with-

out artificial or natural barrier avigable waters used in com She has cost us nothing in the way of preparations for defense against her pos-sible assault, and she never will. She has sought to agree with us quickly when difference have disturbed our relations. She shares with us common traditions difference have disturbed our relations. She shares with us common traditions and uspirations. I feel I have correctly interpreted the wish of the American people by expressing in the arrangement now submitted to Congress for its approval their desire for a more intimate and cordial relationship with Canada. I therefore earnestly hope that the measure will be recognized anaetes in law. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

OYSTERS HEALTHY, SAYS FOOD EXPERT

The White House, January

Chesapeake Bay Is Clear, Dr. G. W. Styles Declares.

Dr. G. W. Stiles, bacteriologist of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Ag-riculture, in an interview yesterday, said regarding the statement of T. C. P. Howrd, commander of the State oyster pays opment have to meet the competition of of Maryland, that as far as the Departower priced labor in other parts of the ment of Agriculture knew the oysters of

more a few days ago said that all the oysters of the Chesapeake were in dis-"Just what Capt. Howard means when

never considered an oyster diseased. An oyster may, by the pollution of the water in which it grows, be the agent of germ carrying diseases. You could not say because of that condition that the oyster itself is diseased, because the shifting of the tide and other natural conditions of the water may make the oyster as pure as could be wished for a few days after.

after.

"I have visited almost every body of water bordering on the Atlantic in the search of polluted waters, and from my observations there are many parts of the Chesapeake that are as clear as could be wished for. Of course, I cannot say that all the oysters are free from contamination, but I am convinced that the great majority of oysters are not polluted in the least."

Dr. Stiles is one of the foremost authorities on bacteriology in the country, and his researches in behalf of the Department of Agriculture have made his opinion much sought after by many of

vell as the leading universities

OPIUM SMUGGLERS IN BIG SYNDICATE

White Men Agents-Women Write to Celestials.

New York, Jan. 38.-The United States district attorney's assistants were at work to-day on a mass of letters, tele-grams, and memoranga seized on Wedgrams, and memoranda seized on Wednesday afternoon in the customs raids on opium joints at 55% and 486 Seventh avenue. Customs inspectors who did the raiding said these papers disclosed a widespread and systematic traffic in smuggled opium carried on by Chinese and white men in the large cities.

Before the district attorney warned the inspectors not to discuss the case it came out that the main purpose of the raid was to get to the bottom of a mystery which has bothered the collector of the port for months—how thousands of dollars' worth of the drug on which no duty.

IN AN ABROPLANE

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A Very For

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